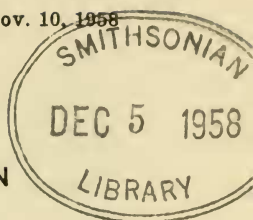


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A NEW AMPELOCERA FROM CUBA

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The genus *Ampelocera* is distinguished from other Cuban trees of the family Ulmaceae by its pinnately veined leaves, numerous stamens, and small, drupaceous fruits. Two species have been known from Cuba, both exceedingly rare:

AMPELOCERA CUBENSIS Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub. 57. 1866. Type from Pinar de Rio, *Charles Wright* 2222. Another collection is Sierra de Anafe, Pinar del Rio, *Wilson & Leon* 11398.

AMPELOCERA CRENULATA Urban, Repert. Sp. Nov. Fedde 15: 399. 1919. Type from western Cuba, *Ramon de la Sagra* 413. Known only from the type.

These species may be distinguished from the new species described below as follows:

Leaf-blades crenulate throughout; sepal glabrous *A. crenulata*
Leaf-blades entire: sepals densely sericeous-pilose externally.

Leaf-blades densely soft-pilose all over the lower surface; stipules
4.5-6 mm. long *A. pubescens*

Leaf-blades glabrous or bearing a few minute hairs along the midrib
and primary veins; stipules 3 mm. long *A. cubensis*

Ampelocera pubescens Morton, sp. nov.

Arbor 6-10.5. alta, trunco usque ad 30 cm. diam.; ramuli graciles, ca. 2 mm. diam, grisei vel albiduli, inermes, perspicue lenticellati, juventute dense puberuli; folia simplicia, alterna, decidua; petioli nigricantes, 5-6 mm. longi, dense breviter pubescentes, supra paullo canaliculati, subtus teretes; lamina foliorum ovata ad oblonga, 7.5-15 cm. longa, 4-8.5 cm. lata, apice acuminata, basi subaequaliter cordata, integra, chartacea, supra viridis, nitens, glabra, venis lateralibus minute pubescentibus exceptis, subtus pallidior, ubique molliter pilosula, venis primariis pinnatis, 6-8-jugis, secundariis supra prominente reticulatis; stipuli laterali, lanceolati, 4.5-6 mm. longi, 1.7 mm. lati, acuminati, crassi, externe pubescentes, mox decidui; flores hermaphroditi, sessiles, in glomerulis 2 vel 3, axillaribus, sessilibus in ramulis non foliatis positi, bracteis nonnullis, minutis, orbicularibus, brunnescentibus, coriaceis suffulti; petala desunt; sepala 4 vel 5, imbricata, ovata, ea. 2 mm. longa et 1.5 mm. lata, concava, apice rotundata, integra, externe dense sericeo-pilosa, intus parce pilosula; stamina 16, filamentis gracilibus, ca. 2 mm. longis, glabris, antheris ca. 1.2 mm. longis, oblongis, loculis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, connectivo apiculato, loculos superante; ovarium dense puberulum, 1-loculare, ovulo singulo, ex apice pendulo; stylus

puberulus, crassus, ca. 2 mm. longus; stigmata 2, conspicua, divergentia, ca. 3 mm. longa, teretia, apice subulata, puberula; drupa globosa, 6 mm. longa, 7 mm. lata, dense pubescens, apice basi styli coronata, basi calycis lobis persistentibus suffulta, eis non accrescentibus; endocarpium laeve, parietibus vix scleroticis, ca. 0.25 mm. crassis; semina exalbuminosa, cotyledonibus foliaceis, latissimis, perspicue contortis, radícula superiore,

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,477,418, collected at Limones, Soledad, Province of Las Villas, Cuba, April 26, 1928, by J. G. Jack (no. 6036); a specimen with leaves and fruits. The description of the flowers is drawn from a paratype collected at the same locality, March 12, 1927, by J. G. Jack (no. 4911, U. S. Nat. Herb. no. 1,476,593). Additional collections, all from the same locality and sterile, are *Jack* 5396, 5634, and 7490. According to the notes by Dr. Jack, this is a small tree growing on rocky ridges in woods. The bark is gray and slightly rough. The fruit is yellowish.

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